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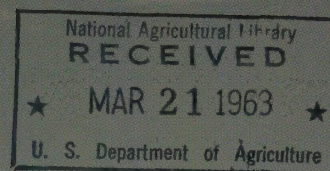
PLUMFIELD'S GARDEN CENTER

"Trees that Please"

735 West 23rd Street (Highway 30)

FREMONT, NEBRASKA

Phone: 721-3520



PRICE 50c

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TREES

ROSES

CONIFEROUS
EVERGREENS

PEONIES

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

GARDEN FRUIT

ORNAMENTAL
SHRUBS

VINES

HEDGES

GROUND COVERS

1963

It pays to consult an expert...

let us help you select the right plant
for the right place



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**RADIANT
CRABAPPLE**



TREES

We urge you to plant trees because trees are the very backbone of any landscape composition. Without them the landscape design is no more significant than the pattern in a carpet or finger drawings idly sketched in sand. We have learned to live in spaces with walls and a ceiling, in addition to a simple floor, and these spaces are best created of nature's materials — trees.

Indeed, we do live in a three-dimensional world. On these pages we offer you a selection of the finest trees that lend themselves to the task of shaping up the space in which you and your family may happily live in sunshine or shade.

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ROSES

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GROUND COVERS



GREEN ASH



SHADEMASTER HONEY LOCUST



SUGAR MAPLE

1963

TREES

for shade and beauty

ASH

Green Ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica lanceolata*). A handsome round-headed tree, one of the hardiest, most rugged to be found. In nature the parent species ranges from Maine westward into Saskatchewan, clear evidence of its hardihood. A rapid grower in youth, with an upright habit, it rounds off at maturity (at 50-60 feet) to take on more picturesque form. The bright greenness of the young shoots is chiefly responsible for the common name. Green Ash, as a result of its performance in all northern states, and out across the Great Plains far into Canada, has earned a top-ranked position among shade trees. It is beautiful whether used as a single specimen, or planted in clumps of 2, 3 or 4. Pictured page 3.

BIRCHES

Cut Leaf Weeping Birch (*Betula pendula laciniata*). Though the sheer beauty of clean, white bark is most often considered to be the outstanding feature of the trees, it actually has other attributes of exquisite grace, of delicate texture, and of attractive, down-hanging form that make it even more valuable. The small, deeply-cut leaves add an extra touch of beauty not only in summer green, but also in autumn when they turn yellow and golden-yellow. In fact, even in winter when the branches are bare the Cut Leaf Weeping Birch is a standout, the masses of thin, gracefully-held, pendulous branches marking it as apart from other shade tree types. And as it matures, it stretches upward in an almost stately columnar habit, never too wide for even the smaller properties. Pictured page 7.

White Birch Clumps (*Betula alba*). The sheer whiteness of bark of these handsome birches is magnified many times where they are grown clump-fashion rather than single-trunked. Increasingly our landscape men and home gardeners are coming to recognize the extra esthetic values, on properties of all sizes, large or small, that are associated with the use of groups or clumps of birches. Winter and summer they stand out above everything else around them.

LINDENS

American Linden (*Tilia americana*). Our native American Linden, or Basswood, as it is often called, is a majestic tree as it matures into picturesque age. Leaves are large, more or less rounded, bright green throughout the summer. The crown of branches and large limbs stand more upright than that of the American Elm, and even during winter months, when leaves are off, it shows the same kind of attractive form we associate with old specimens of Sugar Maple. American Linden is another notably hardy tree, perfectly at home everywhere in our region.

Littleleaf Linden (*Tilia cordata*). This linden is similar to the American Linden in form only. It is somewhat smaller in size, the leaves are smaller and it is more compact. It grows to 50 feet or so and it is a neat, clean shade tree. The leaves are dark green above and whitish beneath. The creamy-yellow flowers are small but borne in profusion in mid-summer. Pictured page 7.

Redmond Linden. Truly one of America's finest shade trees. Beautifully shaped—naturally without pruning—between pyramidal and columnar. Rapid growth. Well adapted to a wide range of soil and climatic conditions. Provides cooling shade with its large dark green leaves. Adds pleasing color to the winter landscape from the rich crimson tips of its branches.

LOCUSTS

Shademaster Honey Locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos* 'Shademaster'). Pat. No. 1515. This is a new introduction that grows vigorously. It has a strong central leader, erect and spreading habit, heavy dark green foliage, and a deep root system that resists the effects of drought. It is amazingly free of insect pests and diseases. Pictured page 3.

Skyline Locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos* 'Skyline'). Pat. No. 1619. Here is another fine variety from an impressive list of outstanding new trees. This one develops a pyramidal form from a strong symmetrical branching pattern. Stakes are not needed by this vigorous, dark green tree.

Sunburst Locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos* 'Sunburst'). Pat. No. 1313. Almost spectacular is the broad, golden-yellow crown of graceful, delicate leaves of this new-found garden beauty. Here is a clean tree, a rapid-growing tree which brings together every quality that we associate with only the very best garden, street and park types. We recommend Sunburst particularly because it introduces into the home grounds the great advantage of the golden-yellow leaves. Though all of us know and appreciate the value of lots of green-foliaged trees and shrubs in the summer garden, there is no question but that a few golden-foliaged sorts will lend just the air of "differentness" that will set the entire planting apart as something special. Pictured page 6.

MAPLES. Selected kinds of maple trees, like those listed below that we have chosen to offer to our customers, will always be mainstays in home gardens, street and park plantings. Their foliage, their form, their superb habits of growth, their comparative freedom from pests, and their complete ruggedness and adaptability to a wide range of climates and soils will always be in their favor. The stalwart trunks carry the crowns well above the ground, thus

permitting free use of the area beneath them for other garden purposes, an important point on small properties where space must be saved. Some of them, too, have foliage-color effects, in summer and in autumn, that add even greater interest to the home landscape.

Faassens Black Maple. 60 ft. Handsome tree with brilliant dark crimson, nearly black foliage, all through the season. Introduced from Holland.

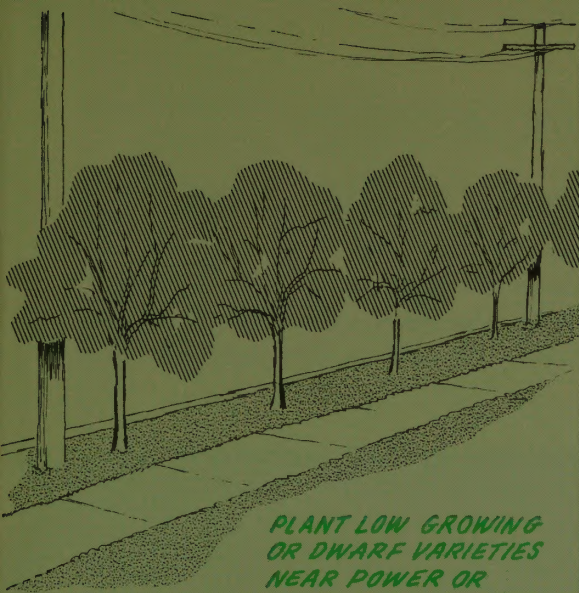
Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*). This is the classic, round-headed species, with dark green leaves, from which the two-colored-foliage forms immediately below have been selected. Norway Maple is noted, everywhere in our country, for its value in street, garden and park plantings. Pictured page 7.

Crimson King Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides* 'Crimson King'). Pat. No. 735. The striking red-toned foliage of this fine type retains its color throughout the summer, longer than any other variety of similar habit. The crown of big leaves is dense, casting a deep shade. The tree becomes handsomely round-headed as it matures and the branches are held well above the ground. As with the Sunburst Locust, above, we suggest the possibility of using this form, along with the golden-leaved sort, for added interest in the garden.

Schwedler Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides* 'Schwedleri'). This fine tree makes its special display in the early spring garden when the new leaves unfold in all their red and bright red-purple tones. Later, as the growing season advances, they turn to dark, deep green, remaining that way all summer.

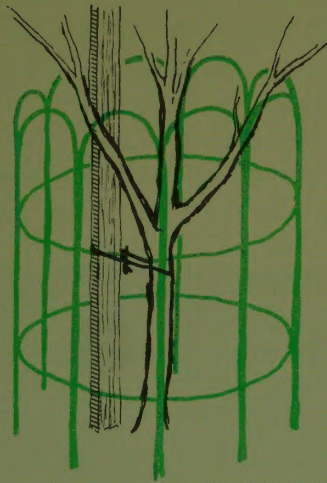
Silver Maple; Soft Maple (*Acer saccharinum*). This tree, with its colorful yellow leaves in autumn; its clean, almost elm-like habit of growth; its more delicate leaves, white on the underside; plus its agreeableness in adapting readily to all kinds of rigorous climatic and soil conditions, has become popular in nearly every part of our country. It takes hold quickly, establishes itself right away, and grows rapidly to heights near 50 feet or more.

Sugar Maple; Hard Maple (*Acer saccharum*). For brilliance of autumn foliage colors there are few trees that can equal the famous Sugar Maple. The fall landscape, throughout its entire range northward into Canada, is made bright and shining by its striking orange, yellow and scarlet blaze of the turning leaves. The Sugar Maple is a stately tree, too, and large. Old specimens, reaching mature appearance when they are anywhere from 60 to 100 feet tall, exhibit wonderfully picturesque branching form and pattern even when they stand leafless all winter. Pictured page 3.



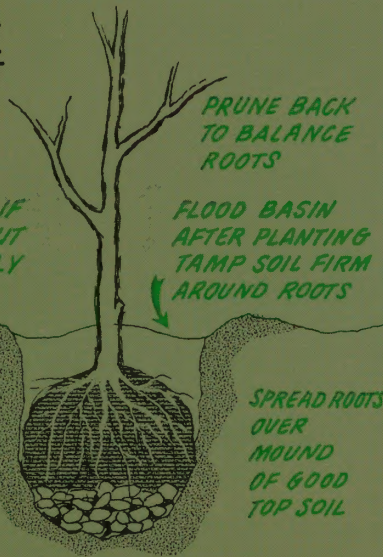
PLANT LOW GROWING
OR DWARF VARIETIES
NEAR POWER OR
TELEPHONE LINES

CHICKEN WIRE
OR OTHER
GUARD TO
PROTECT
YOUNG TREE



DRIVE STAKE FIRMLY INTO GROUND
ON WINDWARD SIDE OF TREE

BARE
ROOT



PRUNE BACK
TO BALANCE
ROOTS

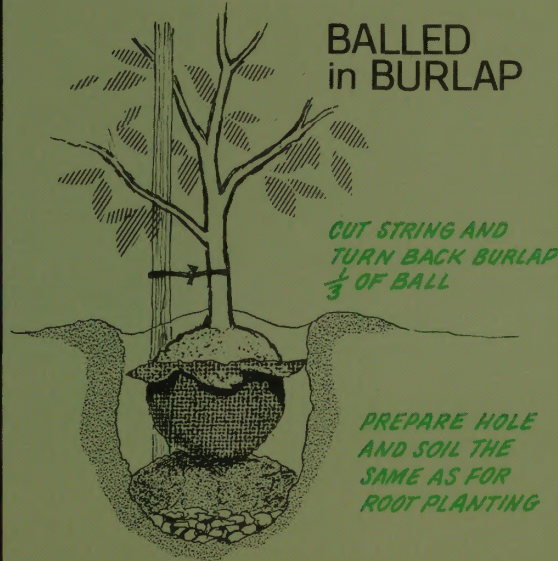
FLOOD BASIN
AFTER PLANTING
TAMP SOIL FIRM
AROUND ROOTS

SPREAD ROOTS
OVER
MOUND
OF GOOD
TOP SOIL

ADD HUMUS IF
SOIL DRIES OUT
RAPIDLY

3" OF
CRUSHED
ROCK FOR
HEAVY
WET SOILS

BALLED
in BURLAP



CUT STRING AND
TURN BACK BURLAP
 $\frac{1}{3}$ OF BALL

PREPARE HOLE
AND SOIL THE
SAME AS FOR
ROOT PLANTING

POPLARS

Bolleana Poplar (*Populus alba bolleana*). Here is a straight-up grower of unusual merit. The parent species from which Bolleana Upright Poplar was selected ranges widely in Europe, through Asia and into Siberia, which proves its rugged hardiness. It may be used anywhere in our region, and northward into the far reaches of Canada, without fear of its failing. Bolleana is a handsome fast-grower, made the more interesting by the light gray-green bark of upper limbs and branches. It may be employed as a single specimen with excellent results, and is even better looking when planted in close-placed groups with 2, 3 or 4 together in corners of the yard.

Lombardy Poplar (*Populus nigra italica*). This is the great favorite among tall, upright, narrow-headed trees. Its parent species is the Black Poplar that ranges from Spain northward and eastward into the far reaches of Asia. Though you can expect it eventually to get to heights of 40 to 50 feet, the fact that its side limbs and branches are held in closely ascending order does not permit it to spread sideways more than 15 feet. Because it is a simple matter to get a tall, clear trunk of most any height you want, by cutting away lowest branches up to 8 or 10 feet, it is possible to get fullest use out of the space all around and beneath it. Leaves are most attractive, somewhat resembling those of the Quaking Aspen. Use Lombardy Poplars as single specimens, or planted in close-set clumps of 2, 3 or 4, or in rows along property boundaries.

NIOBE WEeping WILLOW (*Salix Niobe*). Without doubt one of the finest of all weeping willows, the bark of the long, drooping young shoots colored a bright golden yellow. Because it is so much more beautiful during winter months when the branches are bare, we recommend this variety above all others. Niobe Golden Weeping Willow stands out at all seasons, however, and it is ideally adapted for planting where water features (pools, stream courses, etc.) are a part of the landscaping. But it can be worked into most any garden scheme, too, where there is ample space for it to spread. If a tree or group of trees of Niobe Willow can be placed so they will be seen against the background of evergreens, the golden-yellow branches and shoots stand out evermore clearly.

OAKS

Pin Oak (*Quercus palustris*). Unsurpassed for elegance of form and texture. It is clean, dark, glossy green and ideal as a shade or street tree.

Red Oak (*Quercus borealis*; *Q. rubra*). There is always a place for this large, fast-growing tree. The foliage is dark and glossy all summer and a good red in the fall.

SEE PAGE 8 FOR SMALL TREES



TREES

*for more
pleasant living, too!*

They fit into the pattern of living of modern people
— especially those, who, for one reason or other,
prefer to stay close to home even on holidays when



EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH



SUNBURST LOCUST



CRABAPPLE



others, less fortunate perhaps, are out on the highways attempting to “get some place.” Just a little observation is enough to convince anyone that the most “ornamental” tree has a lot of “woody” character about it even though it is far removed from the primitive forest. So it is not surprising to find busy people loafing under a tree at home and enjoying this product of nature. For this and other related reasons we

are pleased to recommend the trees we stock because we know that along with every tree we sell goes something intangible that will become more and more valuable to you as the years go by. *Air condition your garden and home with shade trees and lawns. You can reduce the summer's heat 10 to 20 degrees by selective planting of trees and lawns. Let us help you select trees best suited to your landscape needs.*



NORWAY MAPLE



CUTLEAF BIRCH



LITTLELEAF LINDEN

SMALL TREES

for beautiful foliage and flowers

EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH (*Sorbus aucuparia*). Brilliantly-colored fruits, hanging in heavy, showy clusters through the months of fall and early winter, plus a lovely display of broad panicles of white flowers in spring, plus a shapely crown of nice-looking leaves that turn to showy tones of yellow, orange and red in autumn, mark this tree as particularly worthy in every landscape. In youth it has more or less upright, conical habit that gradually fills out as it ages, rounding off somewhere between 20 and 30 feet. The habit of growth is ideal for home plantings, large or small, the lower branches being carried well above the ground, the trunk clean and straight. Place it away from sidewalks, driveways, patios, and the like, in positions where there is ample space to show off the beautiful features of flowers, fruits and colorful foliage, each in its season. Pictured page 6.

RUSSIAN OLIVE (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*). Beautiful leaves, shining and silvery on the undersides, and all the new twig growth showing the same brightness and whiteness, mark this fine, small-statured tree as something entirely different. Seldom reaching more than 20 to 25 feet in height, the Russian Olive fits almost perfectly into the small home grounds. In addition it lends a distinctive air of naturalness to the surroundings by virtue of the graceful, open, not-too-crowded way the limbs and branches are held. It is even better where space permits using 2 or 3 together. It cannot be beaten for waterside or poolside plantings, either.

PURPLELEAF PLUM (*Prunus americana* 'Newport'). The beautiful, deep, purple or red-purple foliage colors of this excellent home garden tree have carried it into a top-ranked position of popularity everywhere. But it actually has many more fine qualities to recommend it. For, in addition to the purple leaves, it also has the modest size and height (to 12-15 feet) that makes it so suitable for landscape use around our modern homes. The crown has a pleasingly "natural" outline, the leaves of medium size to give improved texture effects around the grounds. The richly colored foliage is most attractive all through the growing season. If you are looking for something different for your plantings we suggest the possibility of livening things up by planting some of these purple-leaved beauties along with yellow-foliaged sorts like the Sunburst Locust. The contrasting colors make a very showy group all summer long.

CRABAPPLES

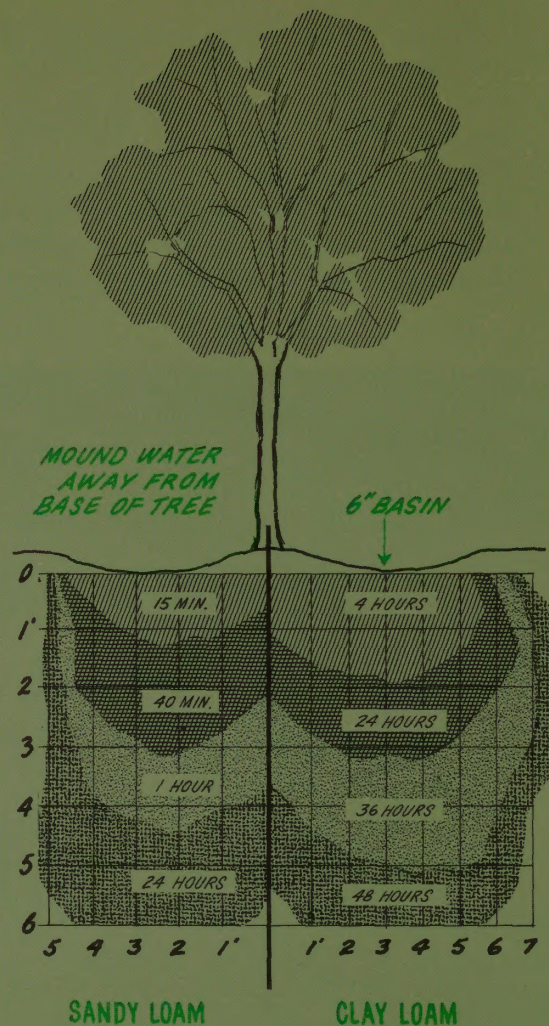
Malus varieties. When you combine beautiful flowers; fine foliage that is attractive both in its summer green and as it turns to brighter colors with the approach of autumn; an almost perfect habit of growth, stature and size; plus the possibility of added color in fall and winter from branches hanging full of bright red fruits . . . when you put all these fine qualities together in one group of ornamental trees like the Flowering Crabapples, it is easy to understand why they are coming to be recognized as the most valuable of all kinds for home grounds plantings. Landscape authorities freely predict that the ornamental crabs, popular as they now are, will be used in increasing numbers in the future.

Almey Crab. One of the outstanding new varieties with flowers of bright, glistening red. Blooms are unusually large, too, sometimes getting almost as big as a silver dollar, the buds almost fiery red then changing to a lighter red and rose-red tones as they expand. Even from a distance the coloring is brilliant. Important, too, is the fact that Almey begins to bloom while still quite young and small. As the tree ages the crown broadens, rounding off at 15 to 18 feet, a good size for the home garden.

Bechtel's Crab. Big, broad, beautiful flowers, so double that they look almost like roses, are the mark of this most popular crabapple. Blooms often nearly two inches wide, their effect mostly white, although there may be a slight tinge of pink in the bud state. Bechtel's Crab is perfectly adapted to our region, since it is a variety of one of our beautiful native species. In fact, it must be regarded as among the hardiest of all flowering trees, able to withstand conditions all through the northern States, out across the Great Plains, even into Canada's Hudson Bay section. To help the flowers retain their freshness and color over the longest possible time, try to plant Bechtel's where it is not in full sunshine during midday hours.

Hopa Crab. A beautiful, highly popular variety with bright red buds, deep rose-red flowers, and red fruits hanging abundantly in the fall. The tree is a round-headed beauty at maturity, to 15 or 20 feet. Noted for its general ruggedness, too, the Hopa Crab has come into widespread landscape use in all parts of our country and Canada.

Radiant Crab. We are proud to offer this handsome red-flowering crabapple. It is a new introduction from the Minnesota State Plant Breeding Farm, especially selected for our climatic conditions. It was formerly known under number (Minnesota No. 6c). Radiant is a more compact, symmetrical grower than most crabapples. The fruits are bright red, not too large, and hang on the tree well through the autumn and into early winter. It is something distinctly different among crabs. We recommend it highly. Pictured page 3.



Relative rate
of water absorption

ROSES . . . everyone's favorite

HYBRID TEAS

REDS

 **Christian Dior.** Pat. No. 1943. Elegant, beautiful 1962 All-America Winner. Rich, crimson-red color overlaid with iridescent scarlet. Pictured page 11.

Christopher Stone. Glowing crimson-scarlet with deeper shadings. Fragrant.

 **Chrysler Imperial.** Pat. No. 1167. One of the finest of all reds. Very large flowers noted for fragrance.

Crimson Glory. Profusion of darkest velvety - crimson blooms. One of the sweetest-scented of all varieties.

 **Mirandy.** Pat. No. 632. Deep, rich, dark red buds open to huge 50-petaled flowers. Richly fragrant.

New Yorker. Pat. No. 823. Lovely scarlet to bright red, with rose-red undertones. Strong grower.

 **Tropicana.** Pat. No. 1969. 1963 All-America Winner. A brilliant orange red rose to capture the imagination. Adaptable to all parts of the country. Flowers are 4½ to 5 inches in diameter. Retains bright orange-red color on the plant or in the house. Pictured page 11.

CERISE-REDS

 **Charlotte Armstrong.** A standard of perfection among varieties in the cerise-red color class.

ORANGE AND MULTICOLORED

Aztec. Pat. No. 1648. Unusually colorful flowers of brilliant scarlet-orange. Immense in size and of superb petal substance.

 **Forty-niner.** Pat. No. 792. One of the brightest of the two-toned varieties, with petals vividly red on the inside, bright yellow on the outside.

 **Garden Party.** Pat. No. 1814. A cross between Charlotte Armstrong and Peace that won All-America honors for 1960.

Kordes Perfecta. Pat. No. 1604. Creamy-white in basic tone with overlays and veining of deep pink. Constant color change as the bloom opens and matures. Mammoth rose of 75 petals. Pictured page 11.

 **Mojave.** Pat. No. 1176. The color is western, a beautiful blend of salmon, apricot and orange, the typical tones of the Painted Desert.

President Hoover. One of the best of the really rugged, easy-to-grow sorts. Pleasing combination of yellow, copper-red and pink.

PINKS

 **Duet.** Pat. No. 1903. Soft salmon pink on the inside of the petals, a rich bright crimson on the outside.

 **Helen Traubel.** Pat. No. 1028. Ranging from a bright, sparkling pink to a striking luminous apricot-pink.

Picture. One of the most appealing of all roses. Clear and vibrant rose-pink.

Pink Peace. Pat. No. 1759. This superb variety has flowers of deep dusty pink expanding to huge size.

 **Royal Highness.** Pat. No. 2032. 1963 All-America Winner. Breathtaking to the beholder. Perfect buds and regal blooms of soft pink . . . a pink-ice kind of beauty. Rich, enticing fragrance. The plant wears beautiful dark green glossy foliage. Pictured page 11.

 **Tallyho.** Pat. No. 828. Continuous large, full blooms of bright cerise-pink shade.

The Doctor. Lovely shade of rose-pink. Its form very close to that of the perfect rose. Noted for fragrance.

 **Tiffany.** Pat. No. 1304. A jewel among hybrid tea roses in deep, glowing phlox-pink tones noted for fragrance.

WHITE

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria (K. A. Viktoria). The flower buds expand into snow-white, double blooms, delightfully scented, with a tinge of light lemon yellow at the very center.

 **White Knight.** Pat. No. 1359. Blooms in great profusion throughout the season. Color is pure satiny white.

YELLOWS

Eclipse. A clear, bright golden yellow. A special award winner here and abroad. Highly fragrant.

Golden Masterpiece. Pat. No. 1284. Golden yellow color. Reputed to produce biggest flowers of any yellow rose.

 **King's Ransom** (P.A.F.). 1962 All-America Winner. Brilliant, glittering solid yellow. Pictured page 11.

 **Peace.** Pat. No. 591. Mammoth-sized blooms, basically light yellow in color, have each petal outlined in bright cerise-pink.

 **Sutter's Gold.** Pat. No. 885. The basic color of the open bloom is yellow, suffused with some pink. Noted for fragrance.

RUGOSA ROSES

(*Rosa rugosa* hybrids.) 4-5 feet. Full, bush shrubs which bloom from July to frost. Hardy without winter protection. Flowers double, fragrant, followed by bright red fruits. Useful in foundation plantings and in the shrub border and make a beautiful, informal hedge.

Grootendorst Red. Deep crimson-red, fragrant double flowers, with petal edges serrated. A vigorous bushy variety displaying continuous blooms. Pictured page 11.

Grootendorst Pink. Pink flowers, but otherwise similar to the variety above.

Hansa. An old timer, hardy as they come, with double red flowers.

Sir Thomas Lipton. Fragrant, semi-double white, extremely hardy. Starts blooming in May and continues until late fall.

GRANDIFLORAS

We offer some of the most outstanding varieties of this entirely new class of roses. Created by interbreeding between hybrid teas and floribundas, the resulting kinds, as listed below, show the most desirable traits of both parents. They have wonderful vigor and robustness, as a class. The flowers incline more toward the perfection of form of the hybrid teas. The habit of the floribunda parents toward producing blooms in expansive clusters, rather than singly, marks the grandifloras. Furthermore, the factor of fine, disease-resistant foliage is a favorable quality.

Buccaneer. Pat. No. 1119. Urn-shaped buds expand into wide, cup-shaped blooms of buttercup yellow tones.

Carrousel. Pat. No. 1066. Buds are dark crimson, opening flowers change slightly to a strong, non-fading, dark velvety red. Hosts of flowers all season long.

 **John S. Armstrong.** Pat. No. 2056. 1962 All-America Winner. New red grandiflora considered best yet in this color and class. Pictured page 10.

Montezuma. Pat. No. 1383. Beautifully formed buds are orange-scarlet, opening into flowers of salmon-orange hue.

 **Pink Parfait.** Pat. No. 1904. Flowers of varying delicate pastel pink shades in great profusion. 1961 AARS Winner.

 **Queen Elizabeth.** Pat. No. 1259. A magnificent rose, a blend of soft carmine rose and dawn pink.

Roundelay. Pat. No. 1280. Buds are dark red, opening to lighter and brighter red as the petals unfold.

 **Starfire.** Pat. No. 1742. Bright, non-fading currant-red. 1959 AARS Winner.



Roses



GOLDEN SLIPPERS



CLIMBER GOLDEN SHOWERS



JOHN S. ARMSTRONG





KORDES PERFECTA



RED GROOTENDORST



 ROYAL HIGHNESS

Roses marked with this



symbol are of the All-America Rose Selections granted top honors on performance over the U.S.



TROPICANA



KING'S RANSOM



 CHRISTIAN DIOR

FLORIBUNDAS

Here are some of the very best roses for the gardener who does not have much time to care for the home grounds. The floribunda roses are noted for their hardiness, their simple requirements, plus their characteristic long period of recurring bloom from June to fall. Colors run the whole gamut, the flowers carried in showy clusters. The varieties have many uses. Among them you will find ideal sorts for spectacular bedding, for planting en masse in borders, and for edging. In addition, few other rose types can equal them for outstanding, flowering hedges. Their masses of bloom over a long season make Floribundas excellent for borders, for bedding, planting with other shrubs, planter boxes, tubbed plants, etc.



Circus. Pat. No. 1382. Predominant color is yellow with a range of bright tints . . . orange, yellow, apple-blossom pink, buff, scarlet-red . . . during the season.



Eutin. Flowers are deep carmine-rose.

Fashion. Pat. No. 789. Luminous coral-pink overlaid with gold tones, deepening to take on reddish tints as it matures.



Fire King. Pat. No. 1758. Masses of double long-lasting blooms. 1960 All-America Award Winner.



Fusilier. Pat. No. 1709. Brilliant, luminous scarlet-orange frilled flowers in immense clusters. 1958 All-America Award Winner.



Gold Cup. Pat. No. 1683. Clear, shining golden yellow. 1958 All-America Award Winner.



Golden Slippers. (P.A.F.). 1962 All-America Winner. Perfectly formed buds open to beautiful flowers of fluorescent orange and gold. Pictured page 10.



Goldilocks. Pat. No. 672. Rich golden yellow at first, then turning to creamy-yellows.



Ivory Fashion. Pat. No. 1688. The beautiful ivory-white 1959 All-America Award Winner.



Jiminy Cricket. Pat. No. 1346. Showy masses of tangerine-red buds unfold into intense coral-orange, near vermilion flowers that soften to pink-coral tones.



Ma Perkins. Pat. No. 1143. Bright, sparkling coral-pink suffused with yellow, then finishing shell pink.



Pinocchio. Pat. No. 484. Richly-colored buds salmon-pink flushed with gold expand to mature flowers of clear, soft pink, the petals edged deeper pink.



Sarabande. Pat. No. 1761. All-America Winner for 1960. Bright orient red with striking yellow stamens.



Spartan. Pat. No. 1357. Buds are burnt-orange, flowers bright orange-red, finally softening to reddish-coral.



Vogue. Pat. No. 926. Various described as carmine-salmon and begonia-rose flushed with salmon tints.



White Bouquet. Pat. No. 1415. Huge flowers of pure and sparkling white with a sweet, spicy fragrance.

CLIMBING ROSES

We offer the finest possible selection of climbing roses for use anywhere in our area. They are continuous bloomers, ideal for quite a variety of home garden uses. Trained on boundary fences they not only provide most attractive backgrounds for shrubs and flowers, but will help by conserving planting space. Ideal for all kinds of trellis and arbor planting. The climbing varieties that come from bush forms will produce exactly the same kind of flowers as do the bush roses with the same name.

Cl. Peace. Pat. 932. Big blooms open a good golden yellow, with the petals edged pink.

Dr. J. H. Nicholas. Bears beautiful rose-pink flowers, showy and fragrant.



Golden Showers. Pat. No. 1557. Clear daffodil yellow color. Blooms expand to 4 or 5 inches in diameter. Pictured page 10.

Imp. Blaze. Clusters of brilliant scarlet-colored blooms all through the season.

New Dawn. Pale pink large double blooms. For low fences, walls and trellises.

White Dawn. Pure white flowers carried in clusters. Hardy, vigorous.

*Put your roses to bed
and they will bloom
another year...*

Here is one method, ask us about others. Prepare the plant for winter by discontinuing fertilizing in August and gradually reducing water in late summer and fall. Second, protect the canes by applying a fungicidal spray before covering. But don't cut back—save the pruning for spring. Use repellents or bait to prevent damage by rodents. These steps should be taken regardless of how plants are covered.

Immediately after the middle of October dig a trench 6 to 8 inches deep out from the base of the plant, tie the canes together, loosen the soil enough at the trench side of the plant so that it can be gently tipped into the trench. Then cover the entire plant with soil and thoroughly soak the ground. Early in November apply a 4-inch layer of leaves over the buried bush. Then, in about a week, apply a 6-inch layer of marsh hay over the previous cover. About the first of April remove the cover in stages as the material thaws out. When frost free, raise the rose, replace the soil, and soak the ground.



SOAK OVERNIGHT

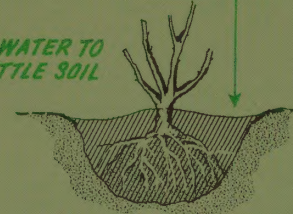


DIG HOLE LARGE ENOUGH
DON'T CROWD ROOTS



PRUNE DAMAGED
OR WEAK CANES
AND ROOTS

TAMP SOIL FIRM



SET PLANT ON MOUND
OF TOP SOIL - SPREAD
ROOTS OVER MOUND

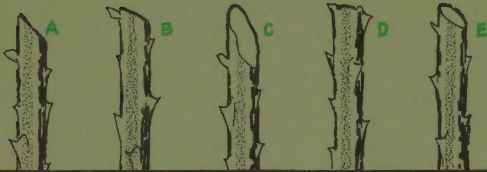
WATER TO
SETTLE SOIL



TAMP FIRM



FILL WATER BASIN



A TO HIGH ABOVE EYE
B TO NEAR TO EYE
C CUT TOO LONG
D CUT TOO RAGGED-DAMAGES EYE
E CORRECT POSITION AND SLANT

CONIFERS

The coniferous or cone-bearing evergreens have come to be the most popular of all trees and shrubs for landscaping around our homes. Reasons for their popularity are easy to understand.

In the first place they are, as a group, built by Mother Nature to withstand adversity of soils and climate to a much greater degree than are broadleaved sorts. They resist dry air, dry soil, and summer heat better because their needles are constructed so to do. Secondly, they have come to be so highly favored by home gardeners because they offer so much variety of form and habit of growth. There are kinds that stay low, almost hugging the surface of the ground. There are others that mature near 18 to 24 inches. Still others can be relied upon where you need something 3, 4 or 5 feet tall. And there are even taller sorts.

No matter how much you may like evergreens for planting around the home grounds, the best plan is to use the right proportion of them along with goodly numbers of deciduous trees and shrubs. The combination of the two groups makes for best-looking landscapes, as a rule.

ARBORVITAE

Dark Green American Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis* variety). In its natural range, extends far northward into Canada, which proves its ruggedness. Home gardeners like the dark greenness of the foliage as contrasted to leaf or needle color tones of the more usual types which tend toward bronzy green in winter. A handsome variety, fine for hedges, screens and backgrounds. Pictured page 14.

Globe Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis* 'Globe'). This plant presents a compact, round form of light and bright green color. Excellent where a low form is needed.

Pyramidal Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis* 'Pyramidal'). This variety is the most popular of all the narrow, upright, columnar evergreens for home landscaping. Used for corner plantings, at front doorways, sides of picture windows, screening for patios, outdoor living and play areas. The fern-like needles are carried most gracefully on frond-like branchlets, the side branches always staying short, growing very slowly and thickly. Stays within bounds with a little shearing and can be kept to any height from 6 to 15 feet. Pictured page 14.

JUNIPERS, Pyramidal Form

Canaert Red-cedar (*Juniperus virginiana* canaerti). This variety is outstanding for its rich dark green foliage, heavily tufted. The rich color is maintained nearly all season.

Keteleer Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis* keteleeri). This small tree or large shrub has a broad pyramidal habit with ascending branches of bright green scale-like foliage. It grows with a stiff, straight trunk and does not require staking. Grows to a height of 15 to 18 feet.

Juniperus scopulorum varieties. These varieties are selections from the Rocky Mountain Juniper that has so admirably demonstrated its ability to grow under adverse climatic and soil conditions. Available in various hues of blue and green with various habits of growth ranging from oval shape to tall pyramidal form. Easily shaped to desired size for formal plantings.

Moffett Juniper. This Juniper, and the others following, are to a considerable extent the very backbone of our foundation plantings. Neither winter cold, summer heat nor drought will dismay this plant in its determination to develop into a handsome, compact pyramid of fine-textured, ascending foliage. Pictured page 14.

Pathfinder Juniper. This pyramidal Juniper has a bluish cast to the foliage.

Sutherland Juniper. A broadly pyramidal plant of bluish green color.

Welch Juniper. This one is columnar in form and has a greenish silver color.

JUNIPERS, Spreading

Andorra Juniper (*Juniperus horizontalis* plumosa). This variety is among the very best of the creeping junipers and has ability to withstand severest climatic conditions. Is very low-growing, its graceful plumed branches growing out in almost horizontal position, the branchlets rising to give an even, flat-topped appearance to the mat that it becomes. It can be planted to grace the rockery, banks or slopes, for softening too-prominent steps, walks, low porches. It has value any place in the garden where something is needed to face off groups of low shrubs, even flowers.

Blue Pfitzer Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis* 'Blue Pfitzer'). One of the most serviceable and beautiful of evergreens, especially valuable to the home gardener because of the natural-looking, most graceful way they carry their almost feathery boughs to heights between 2 and 3 feet. They have a loose, broad outline, hence, wherever you need something to tie together a mixed planting of evergreens and broadleaved flowering shrubs, Pfitzer's juniper is ideal.

Maney Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis* 'Maney'). This handsome plant, not so pyramidal as the above, has a bushy, spreading but erect habit of growth. The foliage is bluish. Pictured page 15.

Pfitzer Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis* 'Pfitzer'). Sometimes called Green Pfitzer Juniper. The place of the Pfitzer-type junipers around the home and in the garden is anywhere that you may need something that grows 2 to 3 feet tall, and broad-topped, loose in outline. Important type for foundation plantings, or in front of taller shrubs, or as a graceful transition between low shrubs in front and tall sorts at the back. On rockeries, as backgrounds for most flowers, or just as a part of the mixed shrub border. One of its most practical uses is in front of windows. Out in gardens, too, it has many ideal uses. Pictured page 15.

Savins Juniper (*Juniperus sabinia*). A fine juniper, an evergreen that should be considered as belonging to the low-to-intermediate height class that we have come to value highly for its hardness, its darker green foliage colors and for its very practical habit of growth. May be planted wherever you need an all-year green to about 3 feet, where you may want to add a different, more interesting effect around the foundation or out in the garden. Pictured p. 15.

PINES

Austrian Pine (*Pinus nigra*). A big, beautiful species, the needles dark green, that rises to form a majestic, broadly pyramidal or oval-shaped crown which, at long distant maturity, usually flattens out handsomely near 40-60 feet. This is a "dark" evergreen, one that may be used most effectively for background purposes, for intermixing among deciduous shade trees, or out in bold specimen positions where space permits. Pictured page 14.

Mugho Pine (*Pinus mugo* mughus). One of the most valuable and practical of all pines for the home gardener. It has a naturally dwarf, low habit such as can be seen in no other pine. Yet, though it is quite compact, it still has a lovely air of naturalness about it. Needles are dark green, usually 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 inches in length, and are close-packed along the strong branchlets. Habit is low, mounded. Plant it in rockeries, on banks, slopes, along steps, low porches and planters, and to face or front any kind of deciduous or evergreen shrub planting about the grounds.

(Continued on page 16)



CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

The needle-leaved evergreens are notable not only for their beauties of foliage, texture and form, but also for the fact that they have been "built" by Mother Nature to survive under severest conditions. Their needles are constructed that way. Among the many kinds of arborvitae, junipers, pines, yews and spruces we offer there are sizes and forms for every landscape use. Let us help you select those that will serve your purpose best.

14

MOFFETT JUNIPER

DARK GREEN AMERICAN ARBORVITAE



PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE



AUSTRIAN PINE





SAVINS JUNIPER



UPRIGHT YEW



COLORADO SPRUCE



PFITZER JUNIPER



MANEY JUNIPER



SPREADING JAPANESE YEW

(Continued from page 13)

Scotch Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*). This species is one of the most outstanding, most usable and practical, of all the tree-type pines. It is a "light-toned" pine, the needles often blue-green or gray-green, and the bark showing bright burnt-orange or red-brown tones. The needles are interestingly twisted, and shorter than those of most other pines. It will usually mature at somewhere between 35 and 50 feet. Very effective where you need a tall screen or windbreak, or any kind of tall background for flowering trees and large flowering shrubs. And it works in beautifully intermixed with broadleaved shade trees anywhere in home landscaping.

SPRUCES

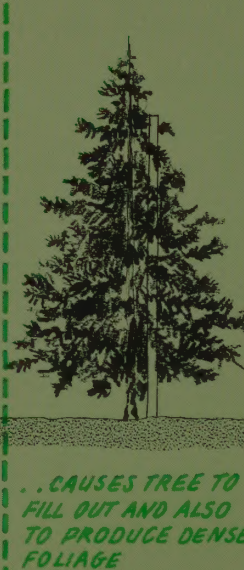
Black Hills Spruce (*Picea glauca densata*). Spruces, probably more so than any other evergreen, develop that almost classical upright, cone-shaped form that has always had so much appeal to home gardeners. And this rugged variety, extremely compact and slow-growing, is one of the best. The needles, short bluish-green to bright green, are dense, closely-set along the branchlets. The trees are handsome no matter how or where they are placed. Just be sure they have full light all around so growth will stay thick and healthy right down to the ground.

Colorado Spruce (*Picea pungens*). This is another sharp-needed beauty among the better kinds of spruces, with the outstanding conical-upright form most gardeners want. It is a very hardy species, too, ranging northward in its natural habitat into Wyoming. On most all trees, the needle color inclines toward blue-green although only a minority has strong color. Use it for single specimens, group specimens, backgrounds, screens and the like. Pictured page 15.

YEW

Spreading Japanese Yew (*Taxus cuspidata*). Handsome, spreading plant growing 6 to 8 feet in height and spreading to 10 feet. Has an informal, graceful habit with branches thickly covered with large shiny needles. Fine for permanent foreground shrub, even in almost full shade. Hardy to about 25 degrees below zero but should be planted in relatively protected areas. Pictured page 15.

Upright Yew (*Taxus cuspidata capitata*). Handsome, dark green foliage, waxy in appearance. Classic pyramidal form, broad at the base, tapering at the top. An excellent "feature plant" for any landscape situation. Pictured page 15.



WHAT AND WHERE TO PLANT

To help you in selecting the proper plants for different uses and locations we have compiled the following list of plant materials. They are listed by their most commonly used names. The symbols (*) or (†) will be found, indicating whether the plant thrives in sun (*) or shade (†), respectively. If both symbols are indicated the plant will tolerate both sun and shade. For a complete index see page 2.

FRAGRANT PLANTS

Honeysuckle*†
Lilac†
Mockorange†
Roses†

DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS OR SMALL TREES

Spring

Deutzia*
Dogwood†
Flowering Almond*
Flowering Crabapple*
Flowering Plum*
Forsythia*
Lilac*
Purple Leaf Cherry*
Snowball*
Weigela*

Summer

Hydrangea†
Mockorange*
Ninebark*
Potentilla*
Roses*
Spirea*†

BORDER TREES

Ash, Mountain*
Crab, All Varieties*
Locust*
Plum*
Olive, Russian*

SHOWY BERRIES OR FRUITS

Bittersweet*†
Cotoneaster*
Crabapples†
Honeysuckle*
Viburnum*†

SHRUBS FOR FOUNDATION PLANTING

Medium Height

Arborvitae*
Bridal Wreath*†
Cotoneaster*†
Euonymus*†
Flowering Almond*
Forsythia*†
Hydrangea*†
Lilac*
Mugho Pine†
Roses*
Viburnums*†
Weigela*
Yews†

GLOBULAR OR PYRAMIDAL

Black Hills Spruce*
Colorado Spruce*
Yew†
Globe Arborvitae*†
Junipers*
Mugho Pine*

LOW SHRUBS FOR MASSING

(Use this group in front
of porches or under
windows, etc.)

Barberry*
Junipers*
Mugho Pine*
Pfitzer Juniper*
Potentilla*

FORMAL TRIMMED HEDGES

Arborvitae*
Cotoneaster*†
Euonymus*†
Junipers*
Ninebark*
Privet*†
Yews†

TALL PLANTS FOR SCREENS OR BACKGROUNDS

Arborvitae*
Cotoneaster*†
Honeysuckle*
Juniper*
Mockorange*
Ninebark*
Pines*†
Spruce*
Viburnums*†

PERENNIALS

Chrysanthemums*
Peonies*†

PLANTS FOR BOXES OR TUBS

Floribunda Roses*
Flowering Almond†
Hydrangea*†
Juniper*
Mugho Pine*
Yews*†

INFORMAL (UNTRIMMED) HEDGES

Barberry*
Bridal Wreath*†
Cotoneaster*†
Floribunda Roses*
Honeysuckle*
Hydrangea*†
Lilacs*
Mockorange*
Ninebark*
Privet*†
Roses*
Rugosa Roses*
Snowball*†
Viburnums*†
Yews†

FAST GROWING TREES

Ash, Green*
Locusts*
Poplar, Bolleana*
Poplar, Lombardy*
Willow*

TREES WITH SHOWY FLOWERS

Crabapples*
Flowering Plum*
Fruit Trees*

TREES WITH GOOD FALL COLOR

Birches*
Maples*
Purple Leaf Plum*

LAWN TREES

Ash, Green*
Ash, Mountain*
Birch, Cut Leaf
Weeping*
Crab, All Varieties*
Linden*
Locust*
Maples*
Plum*
Willow, Niobe
Weeping*

PLANTS FOR ESPALIER OR TRELLIS

Bittersweet*
Clematis*†
Climbing Roses*
Ivy*†

GROUND COVERS

Pachistima*
Polygonum*



PEONIES & MUMS

DON'T OVERLOOK THE PEONY... where can you find a more permanent plant that produces such vivid colors in white, pink and deep red? This is truly a superior plant requiring little maintenance.



GARDEN CHRYSANTHEMUMS are available in many varieties embracing a wide range of growth habits, colors and flower form. The popular cushion 'mums form low dense mounds and are ideally suited for the low border planting or in the cut-flower garden. Where desired, the plants can be grown in large pots or tubs for use on terraces. For sheer floral abundance and wide range of color in the summer and fall garden 'mums have no equal and they are outstanding cut flowers.

'MUM CULTURE. Find a sunny location where the soil is good and plant 'mums in the spring. Moisten the soil deeply at intervals and try to keep the plants dry. To produce the full, well-branched sturdy plants that are so attractive pinch back the tips of the new growth when the plants are about 6 inches tall. Simply use the thumb and forefinger and pinch about 2 inches off the tops of the main shoots. Pinch back again when the lateral branches are 10 inches or so high. No pinching should be done after the 1st of August (July 15th for the very early varieties), as the buds will start to form and further pinching would interfere with the trimming that will be needed to prevent the plants from becoming leggy.

PEONY CULTURE. Peonies are among the hardiest, most permanent and best of all perennial plants, yet are very easily grown. Only a few simple requirements need to be met to produce healthy, bushy plants and magnificent blooms. Any good soil will do. The best is a rich deep loam not too light in texture. Dig the ground very deep and thoroughly work in a liberal amount of organic fertilizer, such as well-rotted cow manure or comparable commercial preparation. Plant about 3 feet apart, covering the crown about 2 inches. Firm the soil about the roots and water well. Peonies should have plenty of moisture at all times. During the flowering period adequate moisture is especially important to insure large, well-developed blooms. Cultivate the soil frequently and thoroughly during the growing season. An application of fertilizer, followed by a good soaking just as the buds begin to form, is beneficial. In the fall cut off the stems three or four inches above the ground, give a generous top dressing and work it well into the soil. Peonies will thrive either in full sun or partial shade. The latter situation is ideal, as it will enable the blooms to preserve their coloring better and add to their lasting qualities. Peonies will thrive and bloom without being replanted for as much as 20 years or more. Naturally a plant of such enduring qualities requires some time to become established, so don't expect the very best blooms the first year.

Landscape with FRUIT TREES

Plant more fruit trees. That should be the motto of thousands and thousands of new home-owners. Fruit trees serve dual, sometimes triple service in home plantings. They are most often very beautiful in flower. Their foliage effects are universally attractive. Then there is the advantage of fine, luscious, fresh fruit, too. Well chosen, properly placed fruit trees enhance the garden landscaping as effectively as do the strictly ornamental kinds. And they have that additional PLUS value, too.

Delicious ripe fruit, freshly picked from your own trees and vines is reason enough to include them in your landscape plans. Grapes and Berry vines trained on arbors and trellises can hide the clutter of a busy service yard. Peach, Apple, Pear, Plum and Cherry trees offer added rewards of shade and privacy. The sweet fragrance and delicate beauty of their blooms too, are welcome heralds of Spring.

Plant more fruit trees and enjoy multiple benefits. They are always beautiful in flower, attractive in leaf, and fully appreciated at the time the crop is harvested.

APPLES. Our selections have been chosen for their vigor, hardness, productive capabilities and superior flavor qualities.

APRICOTS

Moorpark. Known as the very best tasting of all apricots. Large, fine flavored freestone and very productive.

CHERRIES. The trees are of easy culture and the fruit is one of the earliest to ripen. You will like our varieties, and find the trees quite excellent as ornamentals.

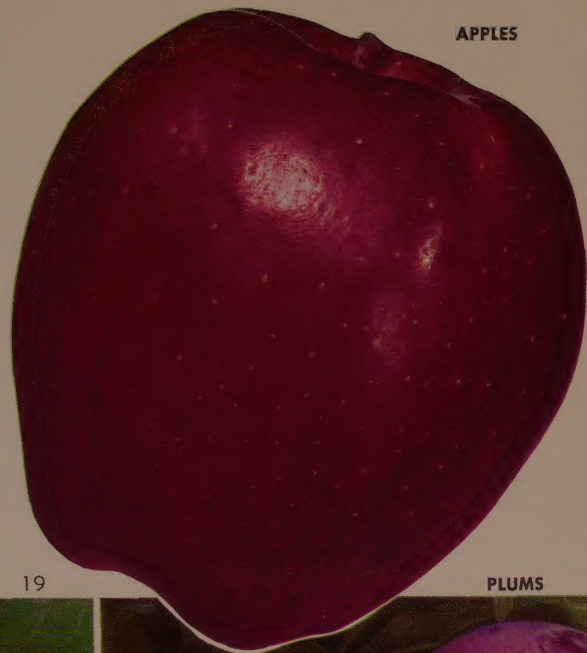
GRAPES. Though gardeners like to grow grapes for the flavor of their fruit they seldom overlook the fact that grapes require very little room. Grapes, like fruit trees, must also be considered plants of multiple use.

PEARS. The sweet, juicy, smooth-textured flesh of our selection will provide long-season eating pleasure for your family, especially if you plant several varieties.

PLUMS. Delicious, sure-cropping varieties such as we offer will assure you of the most pleasant harvest. If you plant three varieties, the season is considerably extended.

DWARF FRUIT TREES

APPLES



DWARF PEAR



GRAPES



CHERRIES



PLUMS





DEUTZIA



HILLS OF SNOW HYDRANGEA



LEMOINE MOCKORANGE

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

We offer here a select list of ornamental shrubs that includes the best of those whose worth has been proven. No other single group of plants can take their place. They give wonderful variety of form, habit, color and size such as must be used in order to create the polished, finished look we all want in our gardens. It is almost impossible to make a house look and feel like a real, lived-in home without well-placed shrubs. They smooth out the foundation, accentuate the architectural beauties of the structure, soften or hide the harsh lines, give background to the lawn and flowers.

PINK FLOWERING ALMOND (*Prunus glandulosa*). Exquisitely beautiful, the small, double, pink flowers have the appearance of tiny rose buds. Enjoys full sunshine, a well-drained soil. Reaches about 4 feet in height. Pictured p. 24.

RED LEAF JAPANESE BARBERRY (*Berberis thunbergii atropurpurea*). Probably the best of all Japanese barberry forms because of the deep, red-purple foliage. Give it sunshine. Pictured page 24.

PURPLE LEAF CHERRY (*Prunus cistena*). A handsome, hardy shrub with pink flowers before leaves open in spring, followed by brilliant purple foliage throughout the growing season. 4 to 6 feet tall, compact. Pictured page 25.

COTONEASTERS

Spreading Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster divaricata*). A low-growing, dense and graceful shrub that attains a height of about 5 feet. Foliage is glossy dark green. Flowers are pinkish and followed by brilliant red fruit in the fall.

Peking Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster acutifolia*). A large, bushy cotoneaster varying between 4 and 6 feet high. Adapts to any well-drained soil, does best in sunshine.

DEUTZIA (*Deutzia* spp.). Plant these beautiful, hardy shrubs in full light for best flowering. Blooms are profuse, white in color, though some forms have pink tints. Will flower somewhat later than most home-grown shrubs.

DOGWOODS

Bailey Dogwood; Red-Twigged Dogwood (*Cornus baileyi*). One of the finest shrubby dogwoods for planting where the gardener wants deep, bright red twig colors in winter-time. Will finally rise to 6-8 feet in height.

Golden Twigged Dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera flaviramea*). The striking golden yellow of the young twigs, when the shrub stands leafless in the winter garden, sets it apart. You have flowers and fruits, spring and late summer or fall, and the leaves turn to color with the approach of autumn.

Variegated Dogwood (*Cornus alba elegantissima varegata*). Leaves, edged in creamy white, are prominent all summer long. Bright red twigs are a show all their own when the shrub stands leafless in winter. Broad trusses of flowers in spring, followed by whitish or bluish-white fruits in late summer and fall with autumn color as well. Normal height near 4-6 feet. Pictured page 24.



DOUBLE BRIDALWREATH



EUROPEAN SNOWBALL VIBURNUM

EUONYMUS

Winged Burning Bush; Winged Euonymus (*Euonymus alatus*). One of the most brilliant of all plants in the fall garden after the leaves have turned to brightest reds, crimson-reds and scarlet-reds. Final height is near 6 to 8 feet.

Dwarf Winged Burning Bush (*Euonymus alatus compacta-coloratus*). This is an exact counterpart of the above except for the much more compact habit and lower height. Fall foliage has the same brilliance.

FORSYTHIA, spp. These gorgeous, yellow-flowered beauties, loaded with bright blooms in earliest spring when the garden is so much in need of color, have captured the fancy of gardeners everywhere. They prefer a place in the sun. Pictured page 23.

HONEYSUCKLES (*Lonicera*)

Clavey's Dwarf Honeysuckle (*Red tatarian*). This dwarf type is outstanding among the many honeysuckles noted for their beauty and hardiness. It grows in rounded form, to 3 or 4 feet, retaining controlled shape even without shearing.

Zabel Honeysuckle (*Lonicera korolkowi zabeli*). A handsome, big, bush honeysuckle that finally will stand at 8 to 10 feet. Its habit is more or less open, loose and quite graceful. Outstanding is the gray-blue hue of the foliage. In spring it bears red flowers which are followed by bright red berries. Pictured page 22.

HYDRANGEAS

Hills of Snow Hydrangea (*Hydrangea aborescens grandiflora*). One of the two most spectacular of summer-flowering shrubs, the large trusses of white flowers capping every upright branch. Pictured page 20.

PeeGee Hydrangea (*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*). Huge, conical heads of white flowers, carried all over the shrub during summer, make this hydrangea an equally spectacular, magnificent shrub. Pictured page 22.

LILACS

Common Purple Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*). The delightfully fragrant old-timer of grandmother's garden, crowded all over in May with heavy-scented trusses of lilac-purple bloom. The more light they can get from all sides, the more beautiful and bushy they remain.

Lilac, French Hybrids (*Syringa vulgaris* hyb.). This highly developed group of lilacs bears magnificent trusses of single or double fragrant blooms during May. Usually available in blue, white, pink, red and purple varieties. Height 8 to 10 feet when mature. Pictured page 23.

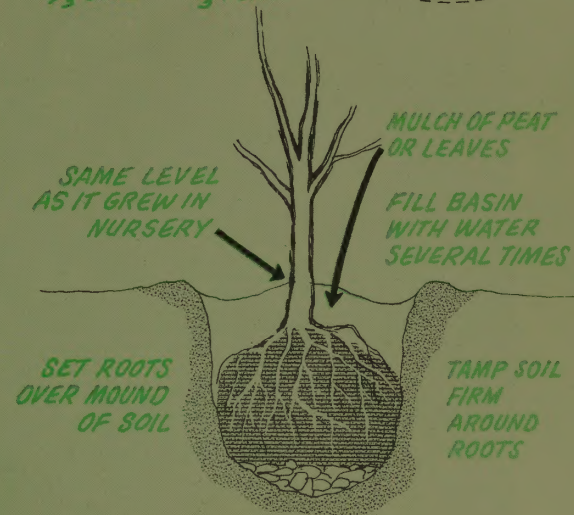
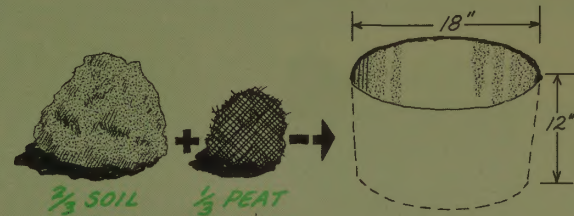
Persian Lilac (*Syringa persica*). This is an all-time favorite with lilac lovers. The loose, broad panicles of fragrant pale lilac flowers are carried over the entire crown, the upright branches arching outward in graceful fashion.

(Continued on page 24)

BARE ROOT PLANTING



SOAK BARE ROOT PLANTS BEFORE PLANTING



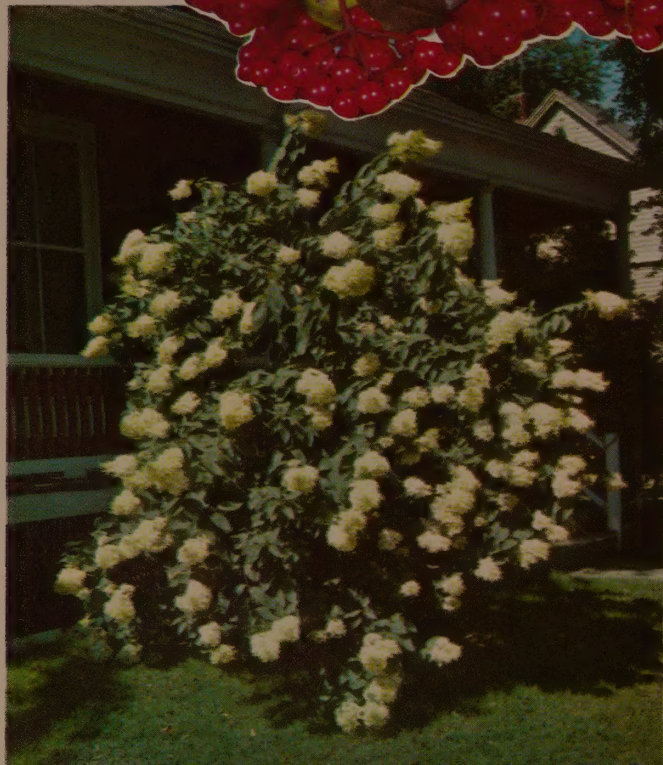
VIBURNUM



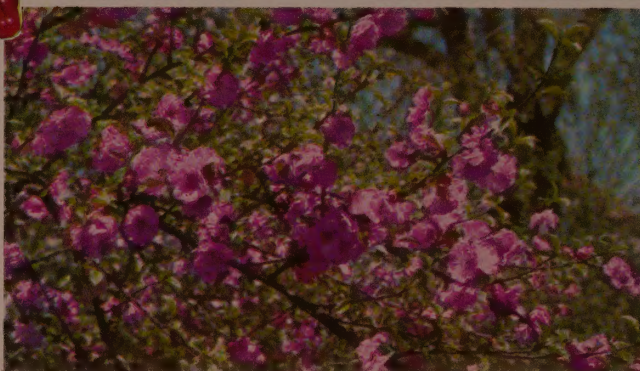
ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

The Deutzias, Pink Flowering Almond, Mockorange, Spireas, Barberry, Purple Leaf Cherry, and Weigelas are the very backbone of the color structure of our gardens. Upon these we must depend to provide the variety in form and color so essential to the relief of monotony.

PEE GEE
HYDRANGEA



FLOWERING PLUM



DWARF GOLDEN MOCKORANGE



ZABEL BUSH HONEYSUCKLE





POTENTILLA



SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER



LILAC FRENCH HYBRIDS



VANICEK WEIGELA



FORSYTHIA and PURPLE LEAF PLUM



MOCKORANGE MINNESOTA SNOWFLAKE





RED LEAF JAPANESE BARBERRY



PINK FLOWERING ALMOND



VARIEGATED DOGWOOD

(Continued from page 21)

MOCKORANGE

Dwarf Golden Mockorange (*Philadelphus coronarius aureus*). This low-growing shrub has bright yellow foliage early in the season, changing to soft greenish yellow as the foliage matures. Generally grows only 4 to 5 feet high. The fragrant white flowers are borne in June. Pictured page 22.

Frosty Morn Mockorange (*Philadelphus 'Frosty Morn'*). Pat. No. 1174. Is excellent wherever a small plant is needed. "Frosty Morn" hardly exceeds 3 feet. The flowers are fragrant, very double and purest white, blooming June and into July.

Glacier Mockorange (*Philadelphus virginialis*). A symmetrical and compact semi-dwarf with sweet double flowers.

Lemoine Mockorange (*Philadelphus lemoinei*). Another very fragrant, white-flowered mockorange that does not get too large. The shrub rises to 5 feet, sometimes 6. Pictured page 20.

Minnesota Snowflake Mockorange (*Philadelphus 'Minnesota Snowflake'*). Produces masses of white, fragrant flowers, the blooms being very double and long lasting. Leaves retain their fine, dark green color through the summer. The plants have an upright habit of growth, will grow to 6 feet or more in height. Pictured page 23.

Virginal Mockorange (*Philadelphus virginialis*). This semi-double, broad-flowered hybrid mockorange holds together and remains showy after other types have finished. The shrub is loose and open. Give it sunshine.

NINEBARKS

Dwarf Ninebark (*Physocarpus opulifolius nanus*). Ninebarks are noted for their showy clusters of white flowers, naturally attractive growth habits, and the odd, interesting way the bark peels. This dense, compact dwarf variety makes an excellent hedge plant 4-5 feet.

Golden Ninebark (*Physocarpus opulifolius luteus*). The best of the big ninebarks not only because its higher-ranging crown is covered with white or pinkish-white flowers in June and July, but more particularly because of the bright yellowness of the young foliage. 7-8 feet when well grown.

FLOWERING PLUM

Double Flowering Plum (*Prunus triloba 'Multiplex'*; *Prunus triloba plena*). The flowers of this small, typical flowering Plum are double and pink. Grows to about 12 feet, and, although it is tiny, it develops a perfect tree form. Pictured page 22.

Purple Leaf Plum (*Prunus Newport*). See small tree section page 8.

POTENTILLA

Shrubby Cinquefoil (*Potentilla fruticosa*). The most outstanding feature of the potentillas is the way they produce their yellow flowers throughout the summer, from about June through August. There are so few shrub plantings that come on that late. Use them in the sunshine where low, graceful, rounded shrubs to about 3 feet are needed.

Shrubby Cinquefoil 'Gold Drop' (*Potentilla 'Gold Drop'*). Another hardy little flowering shrub less than 3 feet high for planting about low, rambling homes. Bright yellow, Buttercup flowers are seen from June to October.

SPIREAS

Anthony Waterer Spirea (*Spiraea bumalda 'Anthony Waterer'*). Rose to rose-red flowers in wide, spreading clusters at the tips of all young branches, opening in June or July and remaining colorful for months. To 3 feet tall when well grown. Pictured page 23.

Blue Spirea (*Caryopteris*). Low-growing shrub with silvery green foliage. From August to frost it is covered with clusters of powdery blue flowers.

Double Bridalwreath (*Spiraea prunifolia plena*). The true Bridalwreath, the most graceful and handsome of all spireas, with hosts of small, double, white flowers clustering all along the widely arching branches. Pictured page 21.

Froebel Spirea (*Spiraea bumalda 'Froebel'*). This shrub has many of the attributes of the Anthony Waterer variety, but the flowers are of near pink hues, and come on much earlier, reaching their peak in June.

Vanhoutte Spirea (*Spiraea vanhouttei*). Another graceful and beautiful spirea noted for long, gracefully arching branches clothed with rounded clusters of showy white flowers. 4-6 feet high.



PURPLE LEAF CHERRY

VIBURNUMS

Arrowwood Viburnum (*Viburnum dentatum*). An upright-growing beauty that covers itself in spring with broad clusters of white flowers, ranges up to 6-7 feet.

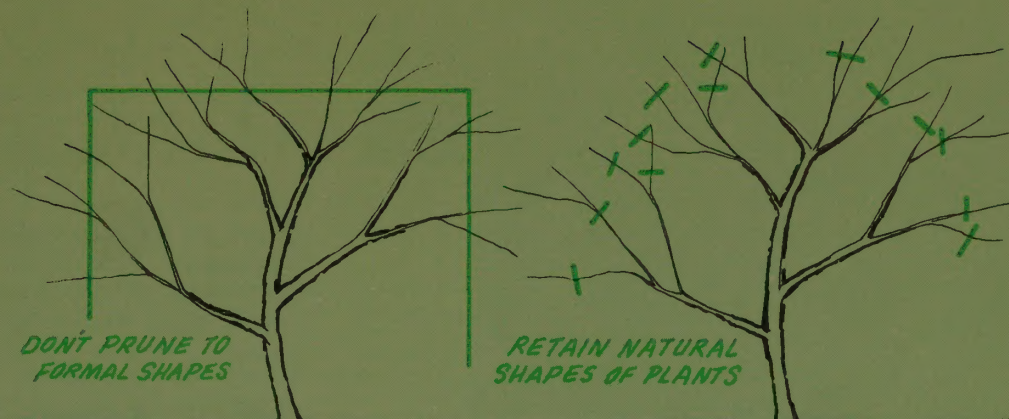
Highbush Cranberry (*Viburnum opulus*). A beautiful shrub, with showy white or creamy-white flowers in spring, brilliant foliage colors in autumn, and clusters of brightest-red, berry-like fruits that hang long into the winter.

European Snowball Viburnum (*Viburnum opulus sterile*; *V. opulus roseum*). Spectacular in May and June with masses of white snowball-like flowers. Foliage is brilliant when it turns to bright autumn red. 8 to 10 feet tall. Give it a prominent position in the sun. Pictured page 21.

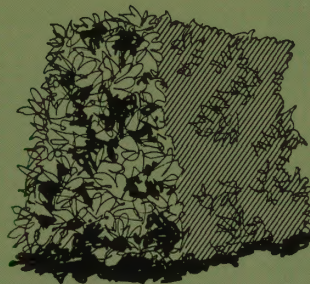
Wayfaring Bush (*Viburnum lantana*). Here is a handy, large screen plant that grows to 10 feet or more. The white flowers are borne in 4-inch nearly flat clusters on which the brilliant red fruit develops in the middle of summer.

WEIGELA. These are the most colorful of all our ornamental shrubs. They come in rose-pink and red varieties that display their color after the rush of the spring blooming season. Weigelas grow to 5 or 6 feet high.

Vanicek. Intense, ruby-red flowers, often repeating with scattered bloom in late summer and fall. The very best red. Pictured page 23.

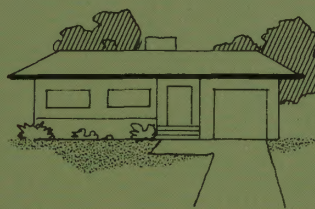


TRIM HEDGES
SO BASE IS
WIDER THAN TOP
TO ALLOW SUN
LIGHT TO
TO STRIKE
LOWER
BRANCHES



PRUNE PLANTS
THAT PRODUCE
BLOOMS ON
CURRENT YEARS
GROWTH IN THE
SPRING BEFORE
GROWTH STARTS

PRUNE PLANTS THAT PRODUCE
BLOOMS ON LAST YEARS GROWTH
AS SOON AS THEY STOP BLOOMING



MORE PLANTING WILL
IMPROVE LANDSCAPE



OVERCROWDED AND POOR
SELECTION OF PLANT
MATERIAL



A GOOD ARRANGEMENT
OF WELL CHOSEN PLANTS



VINES • HEDGES & GROUND COVERS

These are the plants selected for their utilitarian value as well as their ornamental value. A vine or hedge screen can seem much more friendly between neighbors than the hard lines of a fence or wall, yet these plants when selected and planted with care, will provide maximum privacy, serve as wind and noise barriers as well as add charm and beauty to your garden. Ground covers can solve difficult problems faced when landscaping steep banks, densely shaded areas or expanses of a yard where grasses are not desired. We can help you select the right varieties to serve your needs.

BITTERSWEET

HONEYSUCKLE



POLYGONUM



CLEMATIS



VINES

CLIMBING VINES are gradually assuming a new importance in present day living. This is due in part to the nature of contemporary architecture and the relatively small size of lots in the newer subdivisions. And, since we demand more of the available space for living conveniences for the family, every square foot of the lot must be used as efficiently as possible. Thus it is that vines step into the picture to create leafy barriers while occupying the least amount of space. So, where space is limited, plant vines on a fence, trellis, or support of wires. This will replace the shrub border plants along the property line and leave more space for living. Likewise, the space gained along the edges of the property creates interior space in which to garden with the smaller plants like Peonies, Roses and others.

BITTERSWEET (*Celastrus scandens*). The well-known, bright-fruited vine that extends northward into Canada in its natural range, a very hardy twiner popular everywhere. Fruits are yellow outside, the husk splitting or flaring out at maturity to expose the brilliantly crimson seeds within. Give it a place where, after it has become established, it can hold its crown of foliage well up in the sun.

CLEMATIS. These are among the most showy and striking of all vines when they stand full blown, their crowns covered with big, open-faced flowers. From among the great number of available kinds we have chosen those that have proven themselves most adapted to our climate and soils. All Clematis varieties like an open situation, at least at maturity. The soil should always be well-drained. Make sure it is worked deeply, too, since their roots like to range far down. A summer mulch that keeps the earth cool is a help. They profit from being fertilized with any good complete mixture, plus an application of some ground limestone every second year. Best vines are gotten when, after the young plant has had two or three years to become established, the tops are cut off down near the soil level in January or early February. That way they sprout and branch more from the bottom to give fuller, stronger vines.

Clematis Crimson Star. A strong-growing variety, one of the best of the reds, the flowers opening in June, July and August. Very popular in gardens all across the northern tier of States and into Canada. Can be trained with telling results on tree limbs or big branches that have been firmly sunk, upright, in the garden.

Clematis Henryi. We regard this variety as being the finest of all white-flowered clematis. The broad blooms are huge, the petal-like segments long and wide. Henryi is another strong-growing form, probably one of the best for training where vines are needed around modern homes, carports and patios. Flowers are at their peak of color in June, July and August. This white-colored form is recommended for use along with the colored kinds, in every garden.

Clematis Jackmani. Probably the most vigorous and strong-growing of all the big-flowered sorts, the rich violet-purple heads unique in their striking hue. In no other vine can you get such a tremendous display in this color class. Jackmani may be used effectively around doorways, over trellises and arches, or trained along fences to 8 feet in height.

Clematis Ramona. Here is a variety that stands out among all clematis not only for the unusual color of the blooms (lavender-purple to blue-purple), nor for their huge size, but also for the high degree of versatility and just plain ability-to-grow in most any garden. To encourage strongest growth with this or any other clematis, remember that the roots like cool soil. Induce it either by deep mulching or by planting on the shady side of shrubs.

BOSTON IVY (*Parthenocissus tricuspidata*). One of the most vigorous and robust of climbers, popular everywhere. Attaches itself securely to masonry and stucco by means of small discs or suction cups at each joint, needing no other kind of support. Leaves are medium-large, angular, of good dark green tones all summer, then turning to bright reds as fall approaches. Good in sun or part shade. Boston Ivy forms a very dense cover.

HEDGES

HEDGE PLANTS. Note from the list of hedge plants that are featured below that we have chosen to feature the kinds that have proven their worth for ability to look good when neatly clipped and trimmed. These are the sorts that we believe to have most use on the average small-sized home grounds where it is desirable to save space so the family can make every possible use of the garden area. However, we recognize that there may be many instances, even on the small home grounds, and most certainly on larger properties, where it may be desirable to use natural, unclipped plantings for hedging. Wherever space permits, and where it is therefore not necessary to do severe, frequent trimming to keep the hedge within bounds, we have any number of flowering shrubs which not only have attractive natural form but also will make striking displays when in bloom. For example, any of the following suggested varieties can be used for a number of pleasing effects. Red-leaved and Greenleaved Japanese Barberries, the Dwarf Winged Burning Bush, Persian Lilac, Dwarf Ninebark, Golden Mockorange, Potentilla, several of the Spiraeas like Anthony Waterer, Froebel's and Vanhoutte, and even Weigelas.

PEKING COTONEASTER (*Cotoneaster acutifolia*). (See page 20.)

CLAVEY'S DWARF HONEYSUCKLE (Red tatarian). (See page 21.)

BLUE SPIREA (*Caryopteris*). (See page 24.)

HARDY PRIVET (*Ligustrum*). This excellent hedge plant is rapidly gaining in importance as a substitute for common buckthorn. The leaves, more or less oval in outline, are smooth and neat in appearance, and smallish in size, giving a very desirable, modest kind of texture that harmonizes with anything else in the garden. It is almost perfect in the way it withstands frequent clipping, too, and stays green and leafy right down to the ground unless shaded too much.

DWARF NINEBARK (*Physocarpus opulifolius nanus*). (See page 24.)

ROSES FOR FLOWERING HEDGES AND BORDERS: Rugosa Rose. Among the free-growing hedge plants a word about the Rugosa rose might be in order. On page 9 you will find a list of them and we suggest that you give them some consideration if a hedge of flowering plants is contemplated. Surely, for brilliance of summer bloom, these have few equals. We offer a good selection of colors including white, pink and crimson. One of these might add a great deal of interest to your garden in summer. A by-product of the bloom, of course, is the fragrance—always a pleasant, welcome sensation. Furthermore, they are sufficiently dense to be quite effective as a mass during the winter months. In late summer and fall the bright rose hips add their little touch of color also. And, finally, if one last word need be said in their defense, consider the hardness of Rugosa rose. They are amply winter hardy and do not require as much maintenance as some other flowering plants.

GROUND COVERS

CANBY PACHISTIMA (*Pachistima canbyi*). Dense low-growing evergreen shrub with very dark green to bronze-green foliage. Useful featured in clumps in the rockery. Excellent for ground cover.

POLYGONUM (*Polygonum Reynoutria*). A very fine ground cover sporting deep red buds opening to airy pink sprays of blooms. Light green foliage turns to brilliant red in the fall.

. . . **Junipers** such as Pfitzer's, Andorra, and Savins do an excellent job of covering large areas. Pfitzer's may be planted as much as 5 or 6 feet apart and still give a good coverage. Andorra is especially colorful in the winter and forms a much lower, dense cover. Savins Juniper is more upright in habit of growth but covers well if planted about 4 feet on center . . . **Honeysuckle** also, if allowed to wander beneath and around tall shrubs, makes a good cover . . . And there are other shrubs with good characteristics useful as ground covers. Take, for example, the Dwarf Blueleaf Arctic Willow. To be sure, it is deciduous but the purplish twigs are so thickly arranged that the plant presents a solid mass even during the winter months.

**GOLDEN
NINEBARK**



**SPREADING
JAPANESE YEW**



RUSSIAN OLIVE